

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

Friday, November 7, 1828.

No. 418.

Vol. V.

THE REGISTER

Published every Thursday and Friday, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
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ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted three
times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every succeeding publication; those of great
length in the same proportion. Contingent
advertisements, however, received. Letters to
the Editors must be sent paid.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

The Free Press, Brunswick, Me. gives
an animated account of an attack upon a
school of Black Fish, 70 or 80 in number,
which were discovered early on Monday
morning the 5th inst. near Harpswell,
Me. The inhabitants of that place and
vicinity turned out, with muskets, har-
poons, axes, &c. and had rare sport—
they had killed several, when a council
of war was held and a more scientific mode
of attack was devised. This was to drive
the flock into a narrow cove, on Orr's Is-
land, where the tide would shortly leave
them. Ten or twelve boats flanked the
school, and the main body cut off their re-
treat in the direction of the sea. Capt.
John Curtis, of Harpswell, caused his
barge to be rowed along side of one of the
largest of the dolphins, himself standing,
with one foot braced on the bows of the
boat, and the other on the back of his an-
tagonist. He had taken this position, to
make the attempt of splitting open the
head of the fish; but the boat veering in
his course, placed him in the dilemma, of
either falling into the water or springing
upon the fish's back. He adopted the lat-
ter alternative and the whole company saw
their gallant captain, riding off astride,
upon the back of the dolphin. A full
quarter of a mile was he borne along by this
new and extraordinary mode of the navi-
gation, before he alighted in safety. The
speed with which the captain was carried
through the air, would have mocked the
swiftness of the far-famed Benjamin Fran-
klin, or of any other steamer which ever
floated upon the water. Capt. Curtis did
not, however, like *Asion*, entertain his
dolphin with "harmonious strains" of god-
like music; he was constantly inflicting
blows with his axe, deeply into the mon-
ster's blubber.

At the basin, the remaining population
of the island had collected to witness this
unprecedented and astonishing spectacle,
and the shouts of merriment made the wel-
kin ring again.

"The fish below swam to and fro,
Attacked from every quarter;
"Why sure, thought they "the devil's to pay"
"Amongst folks above the water."

As the tide ebbed away, the dolphins in
all their movements, began to drag more
or less heavily through the mud, and it
became advisable to find, if possible, some
more expeditious mode of destroying them.
A long knife, it was found, plunged in the
direction of the great blood vessels, soon
exhausted the fountain of its purple steam,
and so great were the torrents of blood
thus shed, that the water for 60 rods was
of a deep crimson colour. But all of them
were not so easily despatched. One young
man who had long been unsuccessfully en-
gaged with one of the largest sized dolphins,
at length got it entangled in a strong rope,
and as he was partly swimming, and partly
dragging himself through the mud, he de-
sternously coiled it round a tall cedar
which held him fast. Another imitating
the example of Capt. Curtis, sprang upon
the back of his antagonist, and with the
design of strangling him, ran his fist into
his spiracle or breathing hole, which is si-
tuated on the back, and just at the base of
the skull; but he had scarcely got it well
planted there, before a blast from the lungs
of the monster ejected it so suddenly and
forcibly, that he believed, until he had
looked twice to assure himself to the con-
trary, that his fist had actually flown off
the handle; he lost his presence of mind,
and fell into the water, which was but four
or five feet deep, however, and this en-
abled him to raise his own spiracle above
the surface of the water, so that he expe-
rienced no other inconvenience from the
accident but getting a thorough wetting.
Before sunset, all the fish were despatched.
It was truly a day of blood and carnage;
and it is remarkable that not a single in-
dividual was injured.

This fish is said to be a species of the
Dolphin called by Naturalists, *Delphinus
Globocephalus*. The late S. E. Gales prob-
ably drove them into these moorings,
which proved any thing but hospitable to
those tenants of the deep. It is thought
that about 75 barrels of oil might be made
from them, worth 790 to 1000 dollars.—
One of the dolphins had a harpoon in his
carcase, which appeared to have been there
a great length of time. The law of the
chase was that every one should have what
he could kill, or catch and secure.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

LUCK IN BATTLE.

Jacob Scout, or, as he is familiarly called,
"Coke Scout," was a Soldier in the Re-
volutionary Army, and was commanded by
General Wayne, the Chester County Par-
tisan. The night that Wayne retired to

the Paoli, after the defeat at Brandywine,
was cold, dark, and rainy. The troops
were all soundly locked in the arms of
sleep, their muskets at their sides, and
ready to be used at a moment's notice.—
The countersign had long been passed to
the sentinels—it was "Here we come!"
and they were watchfully pacing to and
fro in front of the encampment. Vansant,
a Bucks County regular, was one of them.
A stranger approached him in the darkness
of the night. Vansant dropped his mus-
ket to a charge, and ordered him to ad-
vance and give the countersign. "Here
we come," whispered the stranger, at the
bayonet's point; and "here we come!" it
was; for on the instant, Vansant was run
through and pinned to the earth, and a de-
tachment of British Infantry and horse
rushed past him to the tents. The coun-
tersign had been overheard by a woman,
when the guard was set at sundown, and
immediately conveyed to the enemy.

"Coke Scout" was sleeping in his tent,
when the groans of the dying around him
broke his slumbers. Not a shot had been
fired. The enemy, with murderous pre-
cision, were working with the bayonet.—
He seized a sword in the confusion of the
scene, and rushed out of the tent. His
comrades, overcome by numbers, thrown
into disorder by the suddenness of the at-
tack, were hastening in crowds towards a
fence in the rear of the encampment, over
which to escape into the woods. The firing
now began, and the cavalry were galloping
among them, trampling them down by do-
zens. The rush at the fence was dread-
ful. Whoever fell, fell to rise no more.
For the horses' feet completed their de-
struction. As "Coke" was making his way
for the fence, a British horseman raised
his sword to cleave our hero's head; but
"Coke" was before him; he caught the blow
upon his own sword, and before the trooper
could repeat it, a lucky shot, whether
from enemy or friend is unknown, brought
him gasping to the ground. "Coke's" lucky
genius suggested the means of his own pre-
servation. He put his foot in the stirrup,
and mounted into the saddle! In a mo-
ment he was out of reach of friend or foe.

The horse he had brought off was a noble
animal. Its owner must have been an
officer of rank, for the trappings of his
charger were rich and rare. The saddle
was cushioned with silk and velvet; be-
fore it was slung a short blunderbuss, and
a pair of silver-mounted pistols; behind
it was a blue cloth valise. The other
trappings were equally valuable. In the
valise was found fine linen of various
kinds, a pocket book, and four huge horse
shoes, brought out by the enemy to serve
the wants of the cavalry, for each trooper's
pack-saddle was supplied with four of
them. "Coke" sold his horse for a good
price, kept the shoes in trophy of his pro-
cess, and rejoined the gallant Wayne.

Two years afterwards, "Coke" and his
old friend Vansant, now recovered from
his wound, were fellow soldiers in the band
that carried Stony Point by storm. That
detachment was composed of the survivors
of the Paoli—or Wayne knew that he
could depend upon them. They marched
up at midnight—with fixed bayonets, and
without flints in their muskets. Silence
was in all their ranks, and their counter-
sign, "Here we come, Paoli!" They
marched onward, under a murdering fire
of musketry and grape; they halted not a
moment, but carried death and victory be-
fore them. "Coke Scout" will tell you that
when he stepped into the fort, it was ankle
deep in blood.

As the General mounted the rampart, a
musket shot struck the upper part of his
forehead, and injured his skull. The man
is now living in Bucks County, who held
his head while the skull was trepanned.—
Two years ago he applied for a pension,
and made oath that he was—a pauper!—
He now gets ninety-six dollars a year.
Such is national gratitude!

"Coke Scout" now lives in Montgomery
County. He is still healthy, but the in-
firmities of old age are creeping fast upon
him. He used to glory in relating all he
knew about the war—and, indeed, where
is the veteran that does not? But age has
palsied his faculties. The twilight of un-
certainty, as Irving says, has already cast
its shadows round him, and upon his ac-
tions and his name, the curtain of oblivion
is about to descend forever.

COURTSHIP.

In a certain section of our country, where
the good people are more remarkable for
their honesty and simplicity, than for their
polished manners, a lad who had arrived at
an age when most boys take it into their
heads that a wife is indispensably neces-
sary to their happiness, felt, or believed he
felt, (no matter which) a flame for one of
his fair neighbors. Possessing an uncon-
mon share of bashfulness, he could not ven-
ture to solicit her heart and hand in per-
son, but prevailed on an elder brother to
do it in his name. The brother accordingly
made a visit, and after yawning for a
considerable time, turning his back, fear-
ing she might witness his confusion, thus
addressed her—"Could a body get you to
have him?" Expecting his question, she
modestly replied—"Well, I reckon so."
He observed—"It is not me that wants you,
it's brother Jacky."

GIPSIES IN ENGLAND.

A late number of the Wesleyan Maga-
zine states that sixty years ago there were
about forty thousand Gipsies in England;
and that now there are probably more than
double that number.

Indeed, says the writer, I should be in-
clined to call them above one hundred thou-
sand; and all these necessarily living by
means of fraud, theft, robbery, or some
species of crime and imposture. I say nec-
essarily, because whatever their disposi-
tions may be, they have actually no alter-
native; they must practice crimes to sup-
port existence. For such is the prejudice
against them, that they cannot procure any
respectable occupation, and they are br-
trayed by their very faces; the countenance
of a gipsy is recognised in England almost
as readily as a negro. Perhaps the Eng-
lish gipsies are the only people in the world
who are born under the cruel doom of per-
dition. Envious indeed is the condition
of the naked savage compared with that of
our gipsies.

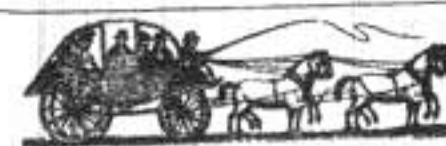
It is a curious fact, for which I pledge
myself, that a tribute precisely the same
as was paid to the Rob Roy McGregor,
and other freebooters, in the wildest parts
of the Highlands of Scotland, a century
ago, under the name of black mail, is at
this day actually paid by farmers within
ten miles of London to the gipsies for pro-
tection; or, in other words, for not steal-
ing their property.

Eagle Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

(Known as Rufin's.)



THIS ESTABLISHMENT has undergone ve-
ry extensive repairs and improvements, and
is now open for the reception of company.—
The situation of this Establishment is one of
the most desirable in the City of Raleigh, being
situated on the North side of the Capitol, and
within the immediate vicinity of the two flanks.
The charges will be uniform and moderate, cor-
responding with the present low prices of pro-
visions.—Man and Horse, one dollar and fifty
cents per day. Members of the Legislature will
be charged one dollar per day. Those who
have rooms to themselves will be charged for
them. Sugar and Liquors of all kinds and of
the best, have just been received from New-
York, and will be furnished to members as low
as they can be had in town. The best Liquors
will also be kept at the Bar—and no expense
will be spared in providing for the Table. The
subscriber assures the public that nothing shall
be wanting on his part to make them comfort-
able.
E. P. GUION.
N. B.—Board by the year—one hundred and
twenty dollars, payable quarterly.



THE SUBSCRIBER'S STAGE.

LEADING from Raleigh to Salisbury
through Pittsborough and Ashborough,
is now in full operation, with good horses and
careful Drivers. The Postmaster General has
made an alteration in the time of its arrival at
Raleigh and departure from Salisbury, which is
arranged now as follows: Leave Raleigh every
Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Salis-
bury on Monday afternoon. Returning, leave
Salisbury at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning,
and reach Raleigh on Thursday; in ample time
for Passengers to dine and be in readiness to take
seats in the Stage for the North.

Price of passage through, only \$5. The ac-
commodations on the road are good, and every
attention will be paid to the comfort of those
who take this route.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1828.

NOTICE.

M. L. DRINKARD wishing to withdraw from
the Commission Business, the Copartner-
ship of *Gilmour & Drinkard* is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. Those who are indebted to
that concern, will settle the same with either of
the subscribers, and those who have claims will
call on them for payment.

WM. GILMOUR,
M. L. DRINKARD.

Sept. 30.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership
under the firm of *Wm. Gilmour & Co.* for the
purpose of continuing the *Commission Busi-
ness* heretofore conducted by *Gilmour & Drinkard*.
Their counting room is in the store of L. E.
Stainback, on Bollingbrook Street, and they oc-
cupy the large Greenproof Warehouse adjoining
that of the former firm, where they are pre-
pared to receive Cotton and other produce for sale
and on storage. They request a continuance of
business from their friends, assuring them of
every advantage to be derived from personal at-
tention, from acknowledgment of markets at home
and abroad, and from being *retailers* and not pure
changers of produce. They will receive and for-
ward goods for Country merchants and others,
at the customary rates.

WM. GILMOUR,
L. E. STAINBACK.

Petersburg, Sept. 30.

Sign of the Cross Keys,

One hundred yards West of the State-house.

MRS. ANN DILLIARD

SOLICITS a continuance of that patronage &
liberal support which have been so long given
to this old Establishment. She assures her
friends and the public generally that she will
exercise her utmost efforts to render the house
what a good boarding house ought to be.

Twenty-five or thirty members of the ap-
proaching General Assembly can be accommo-
dated with board.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1828.

CITY HOTEL.



RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her
friends and the public, that she continues to
keep open the above Establishment, and solicits
a continuance of a portion of the public patron-
age. She assures those who may think proper
to call on her, that nothing shall be wanting on
her part for their ease and comfort. The above
HOTEL is situated on Fayetteville Street, in the
centre of the business part of the town, and has
been selected as the regular Stage-House for the
Northern, Southern and Western line of Stages,
where Travellers will find it to their advantage
to stop.
S. M. JETER.

October 24, 1828.

N. B. A few Members of the approach-
ing General Assembly can be accommodated
with board and comfortable rooms, if early ap-
plication be made.

House of Entertainment.

THIS subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends that he still continues to keep a
house of Entertainment in the city of Raleigh,
where he will be prepared to accommodate
with board 25 or 30 members of the ensuing
Legislature. He returns his sincere thanks to
those who have heretofore patronized him, and
promises all who may favor him with their com-
pany his best exertions to please them. The
subscriber is also prepared to feed 10 or 15 of
the members' horses.

WILLIE JONES.

Raleigh, Sept. 18.

BOARDING.

BENJAMIN S. KING,

WILL be prepared to accommodate thirty-
five or forty members of the approaching
General Assembly with board.
Raleigh, Sept. 12.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to accommo-
date with board, 12 or 15 Members of the ap-
proaching Legislature. He has a number of ver-
y comfortable Bed-rooms, detached from his
dwelling, and convenient to the State-House.—
He would also take 15 or 20 Horses to feed,
having an abundance of all kinds of provender
and a good pasture.

JOHN STUART.

Raleigh, Sept. 24.

MRS. DELIA HAYWOOD

is prepared to accommodate Ten or Twelve Mem-
bers of the ensuing Legislature with Board. Gen-
tlemen with their Families, can have comfort-
able rooms with fire places in her dwelling house.
Early applications would be acceptable.

Oct. 4.

Bank Stock for Sale.

FOR SALE 70 (Seventy) Shares of Stock in
the State Bank of North-Carolina. For terms,
apply in person or by letter, postage paid, to
David Jordan, Suffolk, Va.

Oct. 20.

Bible Society of North-Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society, will
take place in the Capitol of the State,
on Monday the 1st of December next.

The Anniversary Discourse will be delivered
on Sunday, the 30th instant, in the Presbyterian
Church, by the Rev. P. W. Downs, of this City.
By Order, J. GALES, Sec'y.

Nov. 1st, 1828.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the
County of Buncombe, N. C. head of French
Broad River, an Apprentice Boy named Robert
Reid, aged 18 years, not well grown, and pale
complexion. Any person taking up and bring-
ing to the Subscriber said Boy, shall have 60
cents for their trouble.

DAVID SHUFORD.

Oct. 6th, 1828.

A House and Lot for sale,
IN RALEIGH.

THE pleasantly situated House and Lot, on
Halifax Street, next below the Eagle Hotel,
formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. McPheters,
will be sold at private sale. Besides the Dwell-
ing House, which is commodious, there are all
the necessary outbuildings, a Stable, Garden and
other conveniences.

Apply to Capt. Thos. Cobbs, or to Mr. Wm.
Peck, of this City.

Raleigh, Oct. 24.

State of North-Carolina,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August
Term, 1828.

Archibald R. Ruffin, Original Attachment, le-
gal Wm. A. Chapman, vied on a Cloak.

I having been made appear to the Court, that
the defendant has removed beyond the limits
of the State, or so conceals himself that the or-
dinary process of law cannot be served on him;
It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that ad-
vertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for
six weeks, to wit: unless the defendant comes for-
ward on or before the next County Court of
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the
County of Wake, at the Court-house in Raleigh,
on the 3d Monday of November next, then and
there to reply and plead to issue, judgment will
be entered up against him, and the property
levied on will be sold, subject to plain-
tiff's recovery. Terms.

H. S. KING, C. C.

Just Published

BY

J. GALES & SON

And for sale, at their Book-Store.

REPORTS of Cases, argued and determined
in the Supreme Court of North-Carolina,
at June Term, 1828, by THOMAS P. DAVENANT,
Esq. Reporter.

Subscribers will be furnished with their Num-
bers, as usual, by mail.
Raleigh, Oct. 21.

SCHOOL BOOKS.



J. GALES & SON have just received the fol-
lowing New Books:—

History of the United States, exhibited in con-
nexion with its Chronology and progress in
Geography, by means of a series of Maps, the
first of which shows the country as inhabited
by various tribes of Indians at the time of its
discovery, and the remainder its state at dif-
ferent epochs; so arranged as to associate
the principal events of the history and their
dates with the places in which they have oc-
curred. New-York, 1828. Price Three Dol-
lars.

Publish Virgil's *Æneid*, or the Works of
Virgil, with copious notes Mythological, His-
torical, Geographical, Philosophical, Philo-
sophical, Astronomical, Critical and explanatory
in English; together with an *Ordo* of the
most intricate parts of the text, specially cal-
culated to lighten the labor of the Teacher,
and to lead the Student into a knowledge of
the Poet; to which is added a table of refer-
ence, by the Rev. J. G. Cooper, A. M. New-
York, 1827. Price Three Dollars.
Raleigh, Oct. 30, 1828.

NOTICE.

ANY person having BOOKS belonging to the
Library attached to the Raleigh Academy,
will confer a favor on the Trustees, by returning
them to the Rev. Dr. Freeman, at the Acad-
emy, who will for the future, have charge of
the Library.

Raleigh, Oct. 34.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and
Son, in Raleigh, price three dollars, a new
Edition of the Office and Duty of a Justice of
the Peace, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Coroners,
Clerks, Constables and other Civil Officers in
North-Carolina. With an appendix, containing
the Constitutions of this State and of the United
States, and a collection of the most approved
forms for the use of these Officers.

The new Edition of this valuable Work con-
tains besides its former useful matter, the sub-
stance of all the important Acts passed by the
General Assembly from the year 1815, to the
present period, which appear under their proper
heads.

Orders for this new Work will be duly attend-
ed to, from any part of the State.
Oct. 1, 1828.

J. Gales & Son,

Have just received a supply of

ADULTS

MEMOIR on the Cultivation of the Vine, and
on the best mode of making Wine, second
Edition. Washington City, 1828. Price half-
bound, One Dollar.

Raleigh, Sept. 22.

JUST PUBLISHED.

GALES'S

North-Carolina Almanack,

FOR

1829,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomi-
cal Calculations, some useful Essays on Ag-
riculture; a variety of valuable Recipes and
much instructive and entertaining matter.
The Almanack may be had wholesale of the
Publishers, J. Gales & Son, Raleigh, or of Mr.
Edward J. Hale, Observer Office, Fayetteville,
or of Mr. Salmon Hall, Bookseller, of Newbern,
and retail of most of the Storekeepers in the
State.

Sept. 10, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber lost, on the 18th of March
last, in the city of Raleigh, his Pocket Book,
containing the following Notes, Judgments and
Executions, which he hereby forwards all per-
sons from trading for, and the makers of them
from paying the same, to any person but him-
self:

1 Note on Col. Wm. Daniel, due Nov. 1827.
for \$24 00
1 do. on Alvan Utley, due in 1828, 32
1 Judgment and Execution against Henry
Jones, for 15
1 do. against Uriah Perry 3 40
There were also in the Pocket Book, sundry
other papers, and thirty dollars in money.

LEMUEL JONES.

Wake county, Oct. 25.

NOTICE.

WE the Administrators of the Estate of Law-
rence Davis, dec'd. and Milly Davis, dec'd.
Josiah Davis and Robert T. Dodd, do hereby call
all of the Administrators and Legatees of the same,
to come forward and settle with the same, and
all who are indebted to the estate of the same,
are requested to come forward and settle with
the same, or their accounts will be found in the
hands of Officers. And also all who have
claims against the estate to present them in order
for settlement. And also, all who have notes out
against the estate, are requested to bring them
forward without delay.

October 19, 1828.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me
by *Alvan Williams*, of Johnston County, for
purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to
sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, on Monday,
the 24th of November ensuing, at the dwelling
house of Thomas Price, in the County of Wake,
the following property, to wit:—One Negro
man named *Peter*, about 24 years of age. Two
tracts of Land, lying on both sides of New-
River, in Johnston County, one containing 213 ac-
res—the other 460 acres. Also, one tract on
Bandy Swamp, in the same County, containing
25 acres. The 113 acre Tract, called the Car-
bone Land, adjoins the lands of Isaac Williams
and others—the 460 acre Tract adjoins the lands
of Jacob Stevens and others; and the 25 acre
Tract descended from John Williams, deceased,
his father, and will be found fully described in
the division of the lands of the said deceased,
of record in the Clerk's Office in Johnston
County.

The sale to commence between the hours of
12 and 2, on the above mentioned day.
BENJ. S. KING, Trustee.
Raleigh, Oct. 30.

Central Railway is the Poor Man's Cause.

What, says one, who opposed to internal improvement, has confidently entrenched himself with the plea of being the friend of the poor, does the advocate of the Railroad pretend to occupy such ground as this? Yes, we reply: if a Central Railway had not been distinctly known to be for the benefit of the poor, it would have lost much of its value with us. It is the common benefactor of the whole State, but it is especially the poor man's friend. To this view of the subject we earnestly solicit a faithful attention. To every benevolent mind it cannot but be interesting to see its powerful efficacy in behalf of those who are struggling most with embarrassment and indigence. And when he who has resisted this plan for their relief, shall clearly discover that it must terminate in resources to them otherwise unattainable, we cannot but hope that he will no longer exert himself in the ungrateful task of perpetuating their oppression.

Who is it then, as we are now situated, that is able to go to market with his productions? That the poor man cannot, it is impossible to dispute. On such roads, and through such distances, as must now be travelled, the poor man is confessedly under an interdict. His exclusion from the privileges enjoyed by his richer neighbor is complete and undeniable. Not a few of the richer sort will confess that the expenses and difficulties amount to an almost total exclusion even to them. The rich man has the advantage of the market at home, and the market abroad. The poor can go into one of these only, & that with scarcely the least prospect of present payment, or receiving money when the time of payment comes, or of even selling at all. He may ride about, it is true, on the only horse perhaps which he owns, within the limits of his neighborhood, and hunt for a purchaser, but in this his only range, he will probably find that his more substantial neighbor has already been there, and forestalled him. Should he even have enough to spare from the necessities of his family, to fill a wagon for a distant market, an expensive vehicle he cannot own, nor can he afford to purchase or keep the four or five horses requisite for its use. If he cannot sell at home, he cannot sell at all. We are a nation of agriculturists, and what sort of a market must it be, when the only prospect of farmers is to sell to one another? The rich and strong-handed alone has any chance in such circumstances. He only can support such an establishment as is necessary for the transportation of his products far or near to the best market in the Commonwealth.

It is common enough to see these owners of a wagon and a plenty of horses, and good houses and barns, and slaves, and sheep and cattle, perhaps a blacksmith shop with a man to work in it, or it may be a mill or a saw-mill, may even a store of goods, and 500 or a thousand acres besides to be heard of, in such terms of complaint and distress, and especially of outcry against the designs and oppressions of the rich, that but for your own knowledge of the truth, your compassion would be excited, as though he were to be classed among the most suffering part of the community. Look at his stock on hand and in prospect of corn, and wheat, and flax, and flesh, and provisions, and you see no such evidences of instant and threatening distress, as had been so vividly depicted. Is such a man as this properly to be counted among the poor? To convince others that he is, he will probably bring into view some few that are distinguished for great wealth. In exaggerated terms, such as it is easy to apply with no small effect to the imaginations of men placed in most must be in less affluent circumstances, he will speak of the overflowing thousands, by which some are placed beyond the reach of want and the necessities of labour. And when he has coloured the picture at discretion, the poverty of the generality of men, and of himself, as one who has happened not to be so fortunate, must of course be conspicuous by the contrast. We say nothing of the motives by which men may be actuated, for thus mingling themselves with those who are really contending with the embarrassments of poverty. Some may possibly have a vanity to gratify in professing themselves to be of this humble order of the people. Others may be chiefly actuated by a belief that they are really poor, for it is not easy to persuade any one that his circumstances are even tolerable. In comparison with those which he dreams within the limits of a reasonable wish. Were we to judge of wealth by the desires of men, the rich would be reduced to every small number, and multitudes would be in abject poverty, whom every one but themselves would pronounce to be rich. This confounding of the rich with the poor has great and pernicious effects in misguiding legislation, in preventing the wants and distresses of the really poor from being distinguished, that appropriate and effectual remedies may be applied for their relief. Let the poor man beware how he consents to have his interests determined by this mixture of his difficulties with necessities with those of his richer neighbors. It is proper and substantial interests are often seen in a complete distinction from families that are in possession of larger property, though these families may not rank with a few men of immense opulence scattered here and there through the country, whose income may amount to some thousands in a year.

To have this distinction of interests conspicuously marked, we need not look farther than to a Central Railroad for striking illustration. This is a provision in which the poor man is particularly concerned. The want of it bears with singular keenness upon him. The rich man with his numerous horses, who can send or

go to the best market distant of several days do without it, and send for the necessities of distress. To be without the Railroad, is to the poor man to be shut out from every prospect and every opportunity, except selling for such prices as he can get within the contracted circle of his immediate neighbourhood. Is no disadvantage implied to the farmer, when he is obliged to sell upon his own premises, subject to the drawback of conveyance by another? We know that men sell in this manner, only when compelled by necessity. If the poor man disposes of his crop at the distance of a few miles, he must pay no small proportion of the little pittance he obtains for it in so restricted a market to his richer neighbor, for transporting it to the place of delivery. The poor man has no slaves, but he has a family of children. These must be fed and clothed, and they can give him but little aid. He has no blacksmith, and he must go to his richer neighbor, to shoe his horse, to supply his ploughs and implements and keep them in repair. The rich man may do the work if he pleases, but the poor must have it done or he is in immediate distress. The difference between choice and necessity is better understood by feeling than description. The poor man has no mill, and his full replenishes the garner of his richer neighbor. He has no machine, and he must share his cotton and his wool with the farmer who is substantial enough to keep one. The poor man has no merchandize, and if he wants coffee, sugar, salt, iron or any other article which he cannot produce, to the richer he must go, and by his necessities and most stunted enjoyments, contribute to the profits of the rich. The poor man's crop is cut short by an unfavourable season. Again on the rich he must cast himself without money or the means of obtaining it, who insults him perhaps with the plea that he is also poor, though his cribs are loaded with corn, and his stacks struttled with grain, and his barns stuffed with provisions for man and beast, and he is sending off his wagon with five able horses several times in the year into the market of the world, which is too distant and impracticable for the poor man to look at. The poor man owns a horse or two, and a few animals essential to the support of his family. One dies, and the loss is severely felt as a heavy dispensation of Providence. He makes the best bargain he can, for he cannot do without another. The time of payment arrives, and after a long and tormenting dread of the consequences, the debt falls upon him before he is prepared to meet its force, and if he escapes utter ruin, it is by writhing struggles, and many bitter mortifications, in which his family have had their full share of scorching misery.

But a more propitious season occurs, and the poor man's singlehanded toils are rewarded with supplies more than sufficient for his necessities. What must he do? If he cannot sell at home, he cannot sell at all. If he cannot sell at a liberal price, he must sell at such a one as he can get. If he cannot obtain cash, he must be contented with a note payable some months hence. The period expires, and six months after that he may realize his money according to regular process of law. But perhaps after all this loss of time, and harassing delay, which his straitened circumstances are ill able to bear, he suddenly discovers that his debtor is bankrupt, or that he has been heard of on the road to the western country, whither he is hieing with all speed, to enjoy the privilege of sending his productions into the market of the world by Steamboats, or Railroads, or other methods of Internal Improvement, that he may not be again under the necessity of running in debt, or at least that he may have better means of paying afterwards. The poor man must then find his resource in the surety, if he was so fortunate as to ask one, or another was so hapless as to lend his hand and seal. Perhaps this is the last dissolving blow to the prospects of the security also, and he follows his principal if he can, in quest of the same privileges.

In this account, there is no exaggeration. It is but what is taking place in every part of our country. The object of introducing it here, is to show distinctly the difference between the rich man and the poor. Wherever the farmer in buying and selling, is limited to his own neighbourhood, not only is he already poor, but in all his transactions, he has to conflict with difficulties almost insurmountable, before he can make good his way into that substantial strength and independence, which distinguished his richer neighbors. It is evident then, that men are properly distinguished as comparatively wealthy, by an actual ownership of so extensive an establishment as will carry them into the market of the world, and thus secure advantages which the poor man never can enjoy.

CARLTON.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Our friends in New-York speak confidently of the Administration obtaining twenty-five District votes, equal to twenty-seven Electoral votes. The lowest calculation, in which more are put down but such votes as are deemed certain, gives us 23 votes—that may be regarded as our minimum.

The Districts considered certain for Jackson are those from which information will first be received here. They are New-York City, 3; Ulster and Sullivan, 1; Schoenectady and Schoharie, 1; Cayuga; Chenango and Broome, 1. All these will give overwhelming majorities for the Hero, and the Intelligence will be trumpeted with thundering clamor, as evidence of the triumph of Jackson in the State of New-York.

We warn our friends in Maryland of the above facts, which every body knows and expects. The Intelligence will arrive in Baltimore to strike the election, on

the 10th of November. Let this be borne in mind, both here and elsewhere.

Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

For the last time, we warn our countrymen against the military spirit that pervades the world—a spirit fatal to public liberty, and incompatible with personal freedom. Guard your Constitution! Guard your Civil Institutions! These will give you Peace, Law, Order, and Liberty.

Guard against the dangerous delusions of military glory! Take warning from the examples of history! We will not speak of Caesar, Cromwell, or Napoleon—Look at our own times, and look every where for the illustration of the principle! Why is this country torn by dissension, to place a mere military Chief, without civil qualification, civil experience, or civil talent, at the head of the Government? Why is it that military men have obtained the ascendancy in every new Republic on this continent? What are the hopes of freedom in Colombia? Her Liberator (her "second Washington") has been declared Dictator, and by the aid of Parz and the army, is paramount to the Constitution. Guatemala—torn by civil war, is a prize for military prowess. Mexico, what is her condition? Let us read to you a lesson from her history. To this hour the Government of Mexico is, de facto, military. Civil offices exist, and a regularly constituted Government has been established; but civil office seems to be little more than the recompense for military prowess. Even the administration of justice is to a great extent in the same hands. It has been found necessary to re-organize the Martial Tribunals of the War, and to render all offences, above the grade of larceny, cognizable before them. All the higher crimes are excluded from the civil courts. The police of all the towns is administered by the soldiery: the bayonet, not the staff, is the badge of authority. In Mexico, the successful chiefs became the heads of violent parties, aspiring to rule the State. Victoria, Bravo, Guzman, the Military Chiefs who sprung out of the Revolution, have gained the highest honors. Bravo aspired to the Presidency, but was only elected Vice-President. From that period he became the leader of the opposition, and we have lately seen the man who had contributed most to the freedom of Mexico, at the head of a rebellion against her lawful Government; and we have but just now learnt that a civil war has actually been begun by the partisans of one of these chiefs, disappointed of election to the Presidency.

Such are the examples which History every where teaches.

"If the People, of their own will, set up the highest civil trust of the country as a glittering bauble, to be won by the most fortunate champion in the field of battle, they not only plunge the country into the evils of an incompetent Administration of its affairs, but they destroy the only hope of a remedy." Guard the country from the danger of the experiment, and guard her from the danger of the example!

We have seen what History teaches. Have we any sufficient reason to hope, if we yield the reins of Government to an arbitrary self-willed soldier, that we shall be an exception to the general principle?

What have we seen, in this our day, not in Colombia, or Mexico, but in our own Republic?

It is not the successful soldier, now a candidate for the Presidency, when at the head of an army, and ordered by the chief authority to disband it, disobeyed the command? Has he not made conquests he was forbidden to make? Has he not subjected the United States to sedition to military adjudication? Has he not otherwise set at naught the judicial authority? Has he not, when the army was reduced from ten thousand to six thousand men, declared, in most emphatic language, as his private opinion, that we ought to have a standing army of more than a hundred thousand men?

And if these are supposed to be accidental or inconclusive circumstances, is no additional ground for apprehension furnished by the language of his present champions and supporters? Let facts speak.

In the first address of the Committee of his friends, in his strong hold, we were told, in substance, that it was owing to his forbearance alone, that with a conquering army at his back, he did not, at the close of the war, "assume the Imperial purple."

In the opening address of a new paper, established by his devoted friends in Tennessee, we have been told, as a reason against denying the Presidency to successful military leaders, that we shall, by doing so, offer them strong inducements to take it by force.

In one part of the country, a leading friend of the General says, publicly, that he would rather vote for him to be Emperor, than for Mr. Adams to be President; and in another, that, if the General be not elected President, he will be put into the office by fifty thousand bayonets. These are random suggestions, we admit, but show what sort of a spirit is at the bottom of some, at least, of the huzzas for General Jackson.

Almost one and all the prints devoted to the General, head the statement favorable to his election with the adulation usually paid to military success, such as "See, the conquering hero comes!" Even the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, who but four years ago spoke the language of honesty and truth in deprecating his election, now avoid the discussion of principles involved in this contest, by telling us, that "when the battle is over, and GENERAL JACKSON'S EAGLES are once crowned with victory," then they will discuss them!

What more abject servility and prostration of spirit could have been shown to Caesar, entering the gates of Rome, or to

Once more, friends and fellow citizens: Guard against the delusions of Military Glory! TAKE WARNING from the Examples of History!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

JAMES BENTON, the brother of the Senator from Missouri, of that name, has issued two Addresses to the Public, the main object of which is to prove, by circumstantial testimony, that General Jackson, when engaged in negotiating the Chickasaw Treaty, in the year 1816, did endeavor to obtain, clandestinely, for the profit of himself, and others connected with him, a very large body of land, supposed to be worth a million of dollars. Mr. Benton, late Mr. Shelby, who has recently done the same, demands of General Jackson to give permission to James Jackson, (an Irish gentleman, very remote, if at all of this in the General) to disclose all that he knows upon this subject, of which the parties suppose him to have knowledge, and, indeed, respecting which it seems to be supposed by them, that he has documentary evidence in the handwriting of the General. These publications attract so much of the public attention, just now, and especially in Tennessee and Kentucky, that we cannot pass them wholly unnoticed. We do not copy them, because, it is proper to add, they afford no proof of the illegal collusion, beyond what Mr. Shelby had previously published; and we cannot give currency to charges of which we have not proof satisfactory to ourselves, at least, in our possession. Of the motives of Genl. Jackson's refusal to permit testimony to be given, Mr. Benton expresses a very unfavorable opinion. We have no doubt that Mr. B. himself religiously believes what he says. Our readers will judge of it for themselves.

There is one paragraph in Mr. Benton's Address, which it is impossible for any one to read unmoved. These military executions, and the manner of them, whether militia or regulars, (they were still men,) are wholly repugnant to the genius of this Government.

"Four years ago, I charged General Andrew Jackson, in an Address printed and published in Nashville, with various acts of cruelty, when acting officially. His cruelty has been established beyond doubt, by the documents furnished from the War Department, in ordering the execution of the six innocent militiamen, and twelve regular soldiers, the first on the 23d, and the other order for the twelve, dated the 25th Jan. 1815, in the midst of his rejoicing at New Orleans, and after the defeat on the 8th Jan'y, and retreat of the enemy. Seven or eight of these regulars were shot almost in secret, near this place, by a few men, separately, at one stick, their blood running together, and they were buried in one grave. They shot the first man, named Jones, about twelve o'clock, (he had to be shot twice,) and did not finish the butchery of the whole until near night. A part of these regulars were poor men from Dixon County, who first volunteered for a short time, but a dispute arising, respecting the length of their term, they were frightened to enlist; but considering themselves treated ill, they attempted to procure their liberty by desertion, in a fit of desperation. They soon repented, and of their own accord, went and delivered themselves up to Col. Joslin, of the Militia, whom they knew, and he delivered them to their officers in Nashville. Jackson ordered a Court Martial; they were found guilty, and notwithstanding their voluntary surrender to Col. Joslin, they were ordered to execution by an order from Jackson, dated at New Orleans, in the midst of his rejoicing, without giving the President of the United States time to interfere and pardon them, according to his duty!"

NORTH-CAROLINA
Administration Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH
ELECTORS.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke.
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell.
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.
Fourth, Edmund D. Berry, of Montgomery.
Fifth, Jas. T. Meredith, of Rockingham.
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
Seventh, Benjn. Roberson, of Cumberland.
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange.
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake.
Tenth, Edward H. H. of Franklin.
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin.
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamo, of Pasquotank.
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt.
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven.
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

[Electoral Tickets.]
ANY number of ADMINISTRATION ELECTORAL TICKETS can be procured at this Office. It is desirable, that we should receive information as early as practicable, from each County as to expect to be supplied at this Office.

New-Ready made Clothing,
Fancy Articles, &c.
R. HALSEY.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a Store on Fayetteville street, a few doors below the Bank of Newbern, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. such as Gentlemen's dress, coat, short and great Coats, do. Pantaloons, do. black velvet, black and fancy silk, Valenstis, tailcoat and Marselles Jests, Fine Linen Shirts and Collars. An assortment of Augurades, consisting of patent, silk and cotton rollers, net rollers, aprons and common netts. Black and fancy silk, glazed and unglazed Ja's, &c. &c. A handsome assortment of Cravats and Cravat Stiffeners. Gentlemen's pocket handkerchiefs, various kinds and colours. do. black and white Woodstock, horse-skin and common Gloves. Elastic Garters, Pataloon Straps, Gentlemen's Checks and Hosiery, Ladies' Riding Dresses, &c. All of which he will sell low on the most moderate terms for cash. Orders for Clothing of any kind (sent with his agent in Raleigh) will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most fashionable and durable style. October 29, 1838.

NOTICE.
A LEVY SEALE is opened near the Court House in the City. It offers convenience to the members of the approaching General Assembly, and other visitors to Raleigh. Being well supplied with provisions, I will promise that no pains shall be spared in doing justice to the horses which may be entrusted to my care. WILLIAM SMITH.
Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1838.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned, from trading with any person on my account, or on account contracted by any written order. And I hereby give notice especially to all persons, not to credit my Wife, Mary Hebrin on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting. WM. McPHEEN.
Edgefield C. H., S. C. Oct. 17.

Oxford Academies.
ALL interested are invited to attend the Examination of the Male Academy on Monday the 10th of November. Reports to be read on Wednesday morning, immediately after which the Examination of the Female Academy will commence, and conclude on Thursday evening. The Winter Session of these Seminaries opens on Monday, 12th Jan. 1839. James D. Johnson, Principal of the Male, and the Rev. Joseph Labadie of the Female Academy, as heretofore. THOS. H. LITTLEJOHN, Presd.
Oxford, Oct. 20, 1838.

The Tarboro' Press, Edenton Gazette, and Norfolk Herald will publish this three weeks and forward their acts to the Oxford P. O.

Office of the Agent of the Breckinridge. Philadelphia, 22d Oct. 1838.
In conformity with instructions from the Navy Department, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Monday the 26th of November next, for the supply at the site of the Breakwater, near Cape Henlopen Roads, of one hundred and twenty thousand perches of stone, of twenty-five cubic feet to the perch, each stone to weigh from one quarter of a ton to two tons and upwards. The quality of the material must be of the following description:—Traprock, Hornblende, Granite, compact Gneiss, Marble or Limestone, and be deposited within certain prescribed limits, according to the directions of the Engineer, between the months of April and December in the ensuing year. No proposal will be received for the supply of a less quantity than ten thousand perches. The proposals must, in addition to the names of the Bidders, contain those of their Partners, and the places of their respective residences. The proposals will be examined and decided on, by the Engineer who may be appointed by the Executive and by the subcommittee—the decision to be submitted to the approval of the Navy Department. CLEMENT C. HIDDLE.
Oct. 23. Agent, &c.

State of North-Carolina.
FIVE COUNTY.
Court of Equity September Term 1838.
Warren Wallace, admr. of James English dec'd.
vs.
John Surmon & wife & others.
WHEREAS suit had been brought by Bill of complaint in the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the County of Pitt by James English against John Surmon and Euphemia his wife, and Gaiety, Sally, and Ira Leeson, who suit at September Term 1835 against the death of said James English, and at last March Term of said Court, Warren Wallace, the admr. of said James English, filed his Bill praying to have said suit and proceeding thereon revived against said defendants, which was granted, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Surmon and Euphemia his wife, Gaiety, Sally, and Ira Leeson, defendants in this suit, were inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that the defendants appear at the next term of said Court to be held in the County of Pitt at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the complainant, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte. W. HANNAHAN C. M. E.
Sept. 30. T. G.

Raleigh Register.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1838.

The Synod of North-Carolina is now in session in this City. There are 26 Presbyters in attendance.

X We were present at the semi-annual Examination at our Academy of the Female Students under the care of Mrs. Goodwin, which took place on Monday last, and have pleasure in stating, that we never witnessed more satisfactory evidences of industry and ability on the part of Students, than appeared on this occasion. In English Grammar, Geography and History, their recitations were admirable; their exercises in Arithmetic evinced the marked attention which had been paid to that useful branch of learning; and the Reading of little Girls of 10 or 11 years of age, would have done credit to young Ladies who had finished their Education. We trust the talents and industry of the Teacher will ensure the patronage which they deserve.

On THURSDAY next, the People of this State will be called upon to exercise the dearest privilege guaranteed to them by our glorious Constitution. Ye who prize the blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty, sleep not at your posts on the approaching important opportunity of proving yourselves the friends of your country and mankind. Anxiously do the surrounding nations look to the result of the approaching Election, for as it terminates, so will they judge of the destinies of this favored land!

Do not be deceived! All the monarchies on earth hate you, and will sing Te Deum to see your Country degraded to a mere military despotism.

Consider for a moment the deplorable effects of Standing Armies, of which General Jackson has avowed himself the advocate.

the soldiers of the Revolution were, for the most part, citizens also. They carried the spirit of independence to the field of battle with them, and having accomplished their purpose, they returned into the bosoms of their families.

Is the love of country and of peace extinct in the breasts of Americans? Does not the same spirit—the same good and manly sense exist in the descendants of their patriotic fathers? Yes—and America expects every man to do his duty, that the blessings which their prowess achieved, may be preserved pure and undiminished. The soldiers of the Revolution freed their country from the fetters of despotism, and would you, People of North Carolina, rivet them anew?

Pause, before you bring upon yourselves troubles never dreamed of!

The Election.—In a few days, the returns from the several States will pour in upon us. What will certainly be the complexion of these returns, is involved, of course, in doubt; though, we conscientiously believe, it will be such as to gratify the friends of order and good government.

Whatever, however, may be the result, we trust that all ill-will and heart-burnings incident to the contest, will be buried at its close. The contest has been a wayward one, and in many instances, the passions of individuals have had the control of their reason. The principle of a true Republican is, to submit to the will of the majority, when fairly expressed through the ballot-boxes. Those who possess this principle will yield to circumstances, and those who have been at sword's points on political subjects, it is presumed, will now assist in the interchange of all the friendly offices which endear man to his fellow-man, and render civilized life preferable to barbarism.

The following powerful appeal to the friends of the Administration in Virginia, on the duty of voting for the Presidency, is from the Richmond Whig. The arguments apply equally to North Carolina—and we hope they will be received and acted upon:—

"We cannot permit this last opportunity to escape, without recommending to the friends of the Administration to move in solid columns to the polls. In county majorities or county minorities—raising or shaming—silk or well—let nothing but death in the house, or death immediately expected, detain them from the polls. Of all excuses for not voting, that of its being useless is the most childish and insufficient. If the contest was wholly, and acknowledged by all to be desperate, it is no argument against voting. Voting is a duty independent of all circumstances, and which is no less a duty to the supposed minority than the supposed majority. Friends of the Administration! If the result proves close, have it not to reproach yourselves with that by your inaction, Virginia has been lost. Regard not the result as a motive for going to or staying from the polls. Do your part in the great crisis, and then let fate decide the rest."

The New-York American states that the Sloop of War Peacock, which has lately been re-built for the purpose of being sent into the South Seas on a voyage of discovery is now ready, waiting only for her officers and men.

The present representation in Congress from South Carolina, consists of the following persons—Drayton, McDuffie, Martin, Tucker, Blair, Davis, Nuckolls and Campbell. The two last are new members and have never served before. Gen. Blair, who supplies the place of Mr. Carter, formerly represented the same Congressional district.

The Manager of the Theatre in Baltimore announces a piece, in one act, entitled "Railroad," by G. W. P. Custis, Esq.

Sugar Cane.—We have seen a specimen of the Sugar Cane raised in the neighborhood of this town, which proves, we think beyond a doubt, that this valuable article may become one of the staple products of this State. The cane we saw green on the plantation of George Pollock, Esq. on Trent river—it has fourteen joints, ten of which, it is supposed, will yield sugar—it is four feet long and five and a half inches in circumference. Our agricultural friends can examine it at the Newbern Bank. We are informed two rows of the rattoons planted in April last, twenty-five yards long and three feet apart, produced 147 stalks already cut, and that about 50 remain to be cut—These were the products of 63 hills only, several not yielding any thing, it is supposed, to the rattoons not being perfect. They were not at all affected by the sharp frost on the 10th inst. and appear less sensible to the frost than the Cotton. The ground was highland, made rich by manure, and produces about 800 lbs. of cotton to the acre. This is a specimen of the ribbon cane.

Newbern Spec.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.—This establishment, erected, and thus far sustained, by individual enterprise, bids fair to become a source of profit to its enterprising proprietor. Situated upon one of the best streams in this country—in one of the most commercial towns in this State, and abundantly supplied with the raw

material, being in a favorable position, and having a large body of operatives, it is well calculated to carry on an extensive trade, with the same water power; and the water power might be increased, with but little additional expense, to a much greater extent.

There are few points, in the southern country, where a small Cotton Factory could be carried on with the same prospects of successful results, as the existing Fayetteville Factory. The situation is highly eligible; labor cheap; the raw material to be obtained upon the best terms, and a constant market at hand for all the articles manufactured. We should be pleased to see the establishment pushed to its greatest extent of activity and usefulness; and if the owner is not averse to partnerships, we know of no investment which the man of capital could make, that would promise him a better return than an interest in this Factory. Without pretending to know much of the matter, we should think that an additional cash capital of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, would be sufficient to insure the greatest extent of its utility, and a handsome remuneration to its proprietors.—N. C. Jour.

Extraordinary Productions.—A well grown and perfectly ripe peach, of the second growth, was gathered from a garden in this place last week.

A potato, of the Bermuda kind, weighing 8 pounds, and a turnip weighing 5 pounds, both the growth of Lumberton, were presented to the Editor, last week; the former by Dr. Pope, and the latter by Col. Neil Baie, both of Robeson county.—N. C. Journal.

On Thursday the 9th of October, was laid the Corner Stone of the University of Alabama. It was attended by a very respectable number of the citizens of this place. A copy of every paper published in this state was deposited under the stone.

Who, twenty years ago, would have anticipated a result so flattering to all lovers of Science and Literature? Where now the walls of Alabama University peers above the once open continued forest, uninhabited by any living being, save the painted savage, and those animals peculiar to the woods of North America. We hope that the success of this institution may surpass the anticipations of the most sanguine. May it be an intellectual beacon to generations yet unborn.

Tusculooosa Sentinel.

A Whaler.—The number of miles traversed by many of the Nantucket Whalers, in their daring pursuit, is almost incredible. There is one person belonging to that hardy island, George Washington Gardiner, who has passed over a million of miles on the ocean, and taken one thousand and sixty four whales. The whaler keep their memoranda, by sketching in their journals the form of a whale, whenever they have succeeded in capturing one; and it would be considered the basest forgery to make a false entry of this kind.

Female Industry.—An account is given in the Norwich, Ct. paper, of cloth wove by the Thames Manufacturing company's mill, including the number of yards completed by three young women in six days, amounting to 3,303, or an average of 1834 yards per day, by each of the girls. One of them wove 1,183, or 197 per day. It is stated to be nothing strange in that mill.

Good Toast.—At the close of the Agricultural Exhibition in Worcester, Mass. the company sat down to a dinner, at which Gov. Lincoln presided. Among the toasts was the following: "Our fair sisters—in the language of the Orator, 'the best friends and most efficient patrons of the farmer, for they would have all men to be Husbandmen.'"

Col. Brearly, with a party of 500 emigrating Indians, left the Creek nation last week, for the Arkansas.—Col. Eng.

A reverend gentleman in Virginia, not long since, being in company with a number of his friends, and the Presidential election becoming the topic of conversation, was asked to give his opinion on that subject. He replied it was a subject he did not meddle with, and declined expressing an opinion. This, however, did not satisfy one of his Jackson friends, who still insisted. The good man then observed, "My prayer to my blessed Father in Heaven is, that when I die I may be buried with my head on my shoulders." The Jacksonite immediately exclaimed—"Why it's as clear as the light of the sun you are not for Jackson."—Alex. Gazette.

Isaac B. Desha.—This individual, who acquired such general notoriety by the murder of Francis Baker, and the judicial proceedings which followed, after being pardoned by his father, the late Governor, went, it appears, to Texas, where he has been taken up and confined under the charge of murder and robbery committed there. John Parker, as Desha called himself, and Thomas or John Early, of Ohio, started together from San Felipe de Austin, to go to San Antonio; Early having a considerable amount of money; Desha little or none. Desha arrived without his companion at San Antonio, and there spent money freely. Upon this, Mr. Thomas M. Duke, formerly of Mason county, now of Texas, suspecting Parker to be Desha, from the family likeness and tale in his throat, caused him to be arrested, and sent out to have search made for the body of Early. The man Parker, had accom-

panied Desha, being in a far from Mr. Duke's authentic. Other accounts, which want confirmation, state that the body of Early had been found half consumed by fire; that Desha had confessed the murder, and the murder of Baker, and says that there are minor offences compared with those committed by him.

Frankfort Commentator.

We have seen a circular from the United States Infirmary and New-York Medical Academy, which announces that a large and commodious building has been erected in New-York, which is to be opened on the 1st of November, for the reception of students to be instructed in a theory of Medicine, called the Botanical System of Practice. For the moderate sum of \$250, one-half paid in advance, besides board at \$2 50 a week, the student will be instructed, not only in the "new system," but in all that is deemed necessary in the old. No specified period of study is prescribed, but a sufficient degree of knowledge may be obtained in less than half the time required in other institutions, and whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a diploma, which "will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation." In this there appears to be some mistake. In most of the states, it is true, quacks are permitted to practice without molestation, and as well without a diploma, as with one from this Academy. But in some of the states we believe they are prohibited, and in others they cannot recover their fees, by legal process. Another inducement is offered in the circular to pupils to resort to this seminary for instruction. "All those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education, will have employment with a generous compensation secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country." This is being almost too kind, both to the students, and to the public. There are voluntary empires enough, to make it quite unnecessary to employ missionaries, to promulgate new systems of medical practice. The amount charged for tuition by "competent teachers," none of whom however are named in the circular, must be esteemed quite moderate, when it is considered what a saving will be made in time. Students in Harvard University are required to pay \$90 a year, for tuition by the different officers of the University, including rent, the use of the library, and a few other contingencies, with an additional charge of \$125 for board. These charges it is true are little lower than those at the New-York Medical Academy, but it should be remembered that the system of education is old fashioned, besides being laborious.

Daily Advertiser.

Manslaughter.—We know not whether murder or manslaughter be the appropriate term for the outrage mentioned below; and we are at a loss also to say, whether we should be most moved with pity for the folly of those thoughtless persons who rashly throw their lives into the hands of ignorant and unprincipled pretenders, or with indignation at the presumptuous wretch who wilfully imposes upon the credulity, and recklessly tampers with the lives of his fellow beings. We copy this from the Bangor Register. And we are the more disposed to aid in making it public, because several instances of the kind have come to our knowledge in this part of the country.

Chris. Register.

Beaver of Quacks.—Died, in Bangor, Mrs. Pike, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Pike, formerly of Waterford. If our information be correct, the deceased fell a victim to ignorance & presumption. It was stated to us that she complained on Friday and Saturday of a cold. On Sunday she appeared rather more ill, though she got up in the morning, made her bed, and sat up some time. At noon she was induced to send for a Steam Doctor. After taking, as our informant expressed it, four or five pukes in quick succession, she appeared much distressed, and some deranged, which alarmed her friends. The Doctor gravely told them, that she had sometime in her life taken opium, these appearances were no more than might be expected, for his medicine was battling the opium, and would soon gain the day. Thus, their apprehensions were quieted, and the operations continued, alternately puking, then raising the steam to the highest power, then dashing on the coldest of water; all the while pouring down Cayenne, to keep up the inward heat, till Monday night when the patient expired.

A Fat Birth.—The annual income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who lately died in England, was no less than \$111,000. This is equal to the compensation we allow to our President and Vice President, the four Secretaries of the great departments, the Postmaster General, the Chief Justice, and the six associate Judges of the Supreme Court, and the support of our Minister at London into the bargain.

Mammoth Steam boat.—In the French Bulletin of Technological sciences for June, 1828, we find the following account of a steam boat, which is now constructed by the government of the NETHERLANDS. The vessel is 250 feet in length, and is to have four masts and a bowsprit. The machinery which is already on board, cost 400,000 Dutch florins, and the rest of the work, with the materials and construction, will amount to a similar sum, making the whole expense 800,000 florins. It has two funnels for the production of steam, and three cylinders. The power will be equal to that of 300 horses. It will consume 2,400 pounds of mineral coal, per hour, or 57,600 pounds per day.

This boat is a three-decker, of very elegant accommodations, unloaded she draws only ten feet, loaded she will draw 16. She is intended to facilitate the communication between Holland and Dutch East India; for this journey, six weeks are

the estimated time during which she will consume 2,419,200 lbs. of coal. As soon as completed, she is to be sent to England to try her strength with the sea. She has been constructed at Rotterdam, where 4 large steam boats intended for the navigation of the Rhine, are now in a state of preparation.—N. Y. Courier.

An action of trespass was recently tried in the New-York Circuit Court before Judge Edwards, in which John N. Starkeviant was plaintiff, and Moore, Waterbury and others defendants; the circumstances of which were as follows:—

The Plaintiff was in the retail dry goods business, and had a shop in the Bowery, the stock of which was worth about 2,500 dollars. One of the defendants, Moore, during the absence of the plaintiff from the city, combined with Waterbury and others, and represented to the wife of Starkeviant, that Moore was his partner, and in consequence of this false representation, obtained possession of the goods belonging to the plaintiff, and disposed of them for the joint benefit, of the defendants. So completely was the plaintiff stripped of all he possessed by this fraudulent proceeding, that he was obliged to abandon his business, and, for subsistence, to hire himself as a kind of servant in an auction room.

Messrs. Maxwell and Hawes conducted the suit for the plaintiff, and Mr. Talmadge for the defendants. By this latter, an endeavour was made to prove a partnership between Moore and Starkeviant, and to quash the indictment on that ground; but it was proved that no partnership existed, and that the only transaction between them was a note held by Moore against Starkeviant for 250 dollars, which was paid by Moore into the hands of the Waterburys. Upon this demand, all the goods were taken and sold, and the parties pocketed the balance, amounting to near 1700 dollars. The case was argued at considerable length by the counsel on both sides. Judge Edwards delivered a brief but lucid charge, when the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of 5000 dollars—the amount laid in the indictment.

Stateman.

Snow Hm. (Md.) Oct. 21.

A Lamentable Mistake.—A worthy farmer on miles from this place, Mr. Elijah Coulburn whose crops had been repeatedly injured by a bear, resolved if possible to destroy it, and accordingly, he prepared himself with a gun and took his stand near where the bear had been accustomed to destroy the crops. Whilst lying there he discerned something moving slowly towards him. It being dark he fired. He cautiously approached the spot, when to his great astonishment, he discovered that it was one of his own negroes he had shot. Upon examining the boy he was mortally wounded. He was immediately carried home, and assistance rendered, but in vain. He expired the following morning.

Singular.—A short time since, a gentleman of this town was out in the suburbs endeavoring to get a shoot at a large eagle. Suddenly the eagle sprang upwards, and continued to wing his flight spirally to an immense height, nearly out of sight, when he fell to the earth, nearly at the spot from which he had flown. On approaching the eagle a small weasel was observed to run from the body, and on examination it was found the animal had got under the eagle's wing and commenced feasting upon his blood, until the noble bird fell from exhaustion. The little marauder then made his escape.

Providence Pat.

Butter.—At the fair of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Brighton, on Wednesday, the premium of one hundred dollars, subscribed by a number of gentlemen and placed at the disposal of the Society, was awarded to Mr. John L. Bayleson, of Princeton, for the best butter. There was a large quantity of butter exhibited, and it is confidently expected that the object for which the premium was subscribed will be attained, viz: the production of the first quality butter in large quantities, and a corresponding decrease of the inferior qualities, with which our market has for many years past been filled. Mr. Bayleson's butter, we are informed, was sold for 25 cents per pound cash.—Boston Patriot.

A Mother of Princes.—The beautiful Maria Theresa, who was married, in 1736, to Francis I. Emperor of Germany, had fifteen or sixteen children, ten of whom were elevated to sovereign power. These were, Joseph II.; Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and afterwards Emperor; Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Elector of Cologne; Ferdinand, Archduke of Milan; Caroline, Queen of Sicily; Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; Maria Amelia, Archduchess of Parma; Christina, Archduchess of the Low Countries; Mariana, Arch Abbess of Prague and Clagenfurth; and Elizabeth, Duchess of Inspruck. Maria Theresa was the last of the noble race of the Counts of Hapsburgh.—N. Y. Courier.

Fatal Accident.—About half past three o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, as a boy by the name of Murphy was loading a pistol, for the purpose of amusement, it went off suddenly, and the ramrod, piercing his breast, caused his death almost immediately. The accident occurred in a lot on Fifth, below Christina Street.

Phil. Chronicle.

Another.—A colored man of the name of Jones, was shot dead last Saturday afternoon, in Amity street, by the imprudent and culpable manner of playing with fire arms. The gun had been borrowed of a neighbor, for the purpose of going out shooting, and is supposed to have been

stolen when taken to his house. A colored woman, on seeing Jones, who had been out but a short time, returning, thought for a piece of fun, she would frighten him, and as he entered the door, she pointed the gun at him. It went off, and the wretch charge entered his body.—N. Y. Daily.

Contraband Felony.—Sentence of death has been passed upon a man for agreeing to purchase some oxen at Amhill fair, and afterward driving them away without paying for them. The most that this offence can amount to is a warning. The sentence is such an outrage upon the feelings of society, that it cannot, we imagine, be carried into execution.

London Times.

A private letter received at New-York from Edinburgh, says—"The author of Waverley began a new Novel on the first of September. He is in great health and spirits. The 2d series of Tales of a Grandfather is completed. He has paid off 40,000 pounds of his debt, and in a year or two, will liquidate the whole."



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Just as our paper was going to Press, we received the following returns from Virginia and Pennsylvania, both Jackson States:

City of Richmond.—Adams 183, Jackson 102. Meade.—Jackson 193, Adams 25. Petersburg.—Jackson 124, Adams 67. Prince George.—Jackson 131, Adams 2.

PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia City.—Jackson 4,380, Adams 3,327. Da County, Jackson 8,176, Adams 1,841.

OHIO SAFE, & JAMES TRIUMPHANT!

Office of the Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Oct. 21.

Having received information from a source on which we think we can rely, that handbills were secretly and clandestinely printed at the Monitor Office, on Sunday last, for the purpose of being circulated at a distance, in which it is stated that the Jackson candidate for Governor has been elected by a majority of 1000 votes, we deem it necessary, in order to put our friends on their guard against this unworthy attempt at deception, to publish the following returns—embracing all which have come to hand—by which it will be seen that Governor TAYLOR has been re-elected by a handsome majority; and that there will be a clear majority of the friends of the Administration in the next General Assembly. Notwithstanding the exultation of the Jackson prints, our friends abroad need be under no apprehensions. Ohio will give a good account of the Combination on Friday next.

The exact returns received give but a small majority to Trimble; but the result of the Counties not yet heard from it is estimated, will increase the majority to near 5,000 votes.

Washington, Nov. 5.

We understand that important despatches, brought by the U. S. Frigate Macedonian, have been received at the Department of State, communicating information on that Peace between Brazil & Buenos Ayres was concluded in August last; and that Mr. Tador, Representative of the United States at Rio Janeiro, had satisfactorily disposed of several American claims on Brazil, and made encouraging progress in regard to the rest. The effect of the Peace on the course of exchange, will, perhaps, make the amount, which will be paid to the owners of the Spark, (the adjustment of which case we have before mentioned) nearly double that of their original claim. Among the cases recently settled, is that of the Spermo, which has been long pending.—Nat. Int.

DIED.

In Newbern, Mrs. Susannah Oliver, in her 79th year. The long life of this excellent woman, was marked by uniform benevolence, and that happy equanimity of temper, which emanates from a pure heart and a conscience void of offence.

In Leonie county, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Winifred Blackledge, widow of the late Wm. Blackledge, Esq.

In Henry county, Ala. on the 27th ult. Col. Wm. C. Wadson, a native of North Carolina.

State Bank of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Nov. 4, 1828.

A GREASBLY to the 2d section of the Act incorporating the State Bank of North Carolina, an election of Nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank is to take place annually on the first Monday in December. The Stockholders of the said Bank are therefore called upon to meet and hold said election, and to attend to such other business in relation to the general interest of the Institution as may be judged necessary, on Monday, the 1st of December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Bank in Raleigh.

By order of the Board, CHARLES DEWEY, Cash.

Such Stockholders as cannot conveniently attend, will please to send their Proxies.

15 fl. 10.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY

AND SILVER WARE.

BERNARD DUPUY, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened an elegant and General Assortment of the above Articles, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash. He also has even in a few days, a handsome Assortment of British Ware. He has a variety of all descriptions carefully repaired and warranted to keep long. All kinds of Gold and Silver Work executed at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner. Raleigh, Nov. 5.

FOOTY.

THE BRIDE.

It hath pass'd, my daughter, fare thee well!
Pledged to the faith, inscribed the vow;
Yet let these guiding teachers speak,
Of all thy mother's anguish now.
And when on distant stranger-shores,
Love beams from brighter eyes than mine,
When other hands thy tresses weave,
And other lips are pressed to thine.
Oh! then remember her who grieves
With parent-fondness for her child;
Whose lowly path of her bereft,
Is like some desert, lone and wild,
Where erst a floweret grew;
Where erst one timid wild bird sang;
Now lonely, dark, and desolate,
No bird nor flower its shades among.
And when the children climb the knee,
And whisper "mother, mother dear,"
Then the thought of her recall,
Thou poorest broken hearted, here!
Add as thy sweet offerings rise
To God's own footstool, let them crave
A blessing on her memory.
Who slumbers in the peaceful grave.
When ere shall dim thy sunny eye,
And one by one the ties are broken
That bind thee to the earth—this kiss
Will linger yet—thy mother's token—
"Will speak her changeless love for thee,
Speak what she strives in vain to tell,
The yearning of a parent's heart—
My only child! farewell! farewell!

\$30 Reward.

A LIGHT Bay Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, and four years old last Spring, was stolen from the subscriber's plantation, on the night of Wednesday, the 24th ult. I have good reason to believe that said horse was taken off by one Henry Williams, late of this county, who has probably gone to South Carolina or the Western District of Tennessee. Said Williams is about 25 years of age, of ordinary stature, and dark complexion, and usually carries with him a horseman's pistol and a large dog.
I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for any information that may lead to the recovery of the horse, and 25 Dollars for the apprehension of the thief. The horse has marks on his feet of a recent founder.
B. COLEMAN.
Kinston, Lenoir, Oct. 10th, 1828. 15 3t

TO SAVE IS TO GAIN.

OLD SHILL COMBS made new, broken ones mended, and new teeth put in, so as to leave no appearance of having been broken. In all cases the Combs will be restored to the same firmness and transparency as when first made.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to by J. E. LUMSDEN.
A few rolls southeast of the Court House, Raleigh, June 12th, 1828. 76
Q. T. Cash, and the highest price given for old or broken shell Combs, as above.
N. B.—Broken umbrellas also mended.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open an Evening School, on the first Monday of November next. In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Trigonometry, Mensuration of surfaces and solids, Navigation and Surveying. The most faithful efforts will be made to render these useful branches of Education easy and familiar to those young gentlemen, who may be disposed to attend. The terms will be moderate, and may be known by applying to the subscriber.
JONA. OTIS FREEMAN.
Raleigh, Sept. 30, 1828. 7

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the United States.

M. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, 35 acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of Bordeaux, Clermont, & Lyons, Departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, in France, (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine, in the United States, a subscription.
Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the first of March next, and forward them, free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be 3 years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being packed. They will be carefully placed and packed in boxes with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.
Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12 1/2 cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 12 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. Roots, only two years old, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12 1/2 cents for less than 1000; and 15 cents for less than 50 roots.
Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.
Letters not received unless POST PAID.
Subscription Lists are opened at New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85, Wall St. Boston, E. Copeland, Junr. Albany, R. McMichael. Philadelphia, Van Andring. Baltimore, Willard & Benda. Washington City, Thos. W. Pairo. Richmond, Allen & Co. Savannah, Hall, Shapiro & Tupper. New Orleans, Foster & Hinton. Charleston, T. & T. Street & Co. Raleigh, J. Gales & Son.
New York, 1828. 11344

Subscribers in this State will have their Vines delivered at Newbern, free of expense.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to accommodate with Board at his capacious House on Fayetteville street, fifteen members of the approaching Legislature. He will be willing also, to keep twenty Horses on moderate terms.
G. BOBBITT.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1828. 12—

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

18TH CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, on Wednesday, the 10th of Dec. 1828.

48 NUMBER LOTTERY—7 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000	
1 5,000 5,000	
1 3,044 3,044	
2 1,000 2,000	
5 500 2,500	
10 230 2,300	
15 100 1,500	
41 50 2,030	
41 40 1,640	
82 30 2,460	
82 20 1,640	
615 10 6,150	
5,740 5 28,700	

6,636 Prizes, } 17,296 tickets. \$69,184
10,660 Blanks, }

YATES & M'INTYRE,
Managers.
Richmond, Oct. 21.

Important to the Afflicted.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD have for sale, Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, a medicine highly approved of for Consumptive affections of the Lungs.
Raleigh, Sept. 30th, 1828. 8—

Periodicals.

PHILADELPHIA Medical Journal, by Carey and Lea, published quarterly, at \$5 per annum.
American Quarterly Review, \$5 per annum.
North-American Review, \$5 do do
Southern Review, \$5 do do
Flint's Western Review, published once a month, \$3 per annum.
Franklin Journal, devoted to Science and Internal Improvements, \$5 per annum.
National Intelligencer, Daily \$10, and Tri-weekly \$6 per annum.
Subscriptions for the above received by
J. GALES & SON.
Sept. 16, 1828.

BOARDING.

MRS. JOHN HAYWOOD is prepared to accommodate twenty-five or thirty Members of the Legislature—She assures all those who may honor her with their patronage, that every exertion shall be made to contribute to their comfort.
N. B. Mrs. H. would receive ten or twelve gentlemen as boarders the ensuing year.
The favor of early applications is requested.
Sept. 3, 1828. 300

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at the General Post Office, until the 25th day of November next, inclusive, viz:

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

56. From Smithfield, by Ralston's Bridge, to Stanbury, once a week, 35 miles.
Leave Smithfield every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Stanbury by 6 p m.
57. From Beaufort, by Shaleford's Banks, to Portsmouth, once a week, miles.
Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Portsmouth m, and arrive at Beaufort
58. From Waverlyville, to Sevierville, Tenn. once in two weeks, 55 miles.
Leave Waverlyville every other Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Sevierville, on Monday by 11 a m.
59. From Currituck C. H. to Poplar Branch, once a week, miles.
Leave Currituck C. H. every Saturday at m, and arrive at Poplar Branch
Leave same every Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waverlyville on Tuesday by 6 p m.
60. From Currituck C. H. to Poplar Branch, once a week, miles.
Leave Currituck C. H. every Saturday at m, and arrive at Poplar Branch
Leave same every Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waverlyville on Tuesday by 6 p m.
61. From Currituck C. H. to Poplar Branch, once a week, miles.
Leave Currituck C. H. every Saturday at m, and arrive at Poplar Branch
Leave same every Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waverlyville on Tuesday by 6 p m.
62. From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. once a week, 35 miles.
Leave Rockingham every Saturday at 9 a m, and arrive at Cheraw by 6 p m.
Leave same every Sunday at 5 a m, and arrive at Rockingham by 3 p m.
63. From Asheville, by James Allen's, to Newport, Tenn. once in two weeks, 60 miles.
Leave Asheville every other Sunday at 6 a m and arrive at Newport on Sunday by 11 a m.
Leave same every other Sunday at 1 p m, and arrive at Asheville on Monday by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General may expedite the mails, and alter the times for arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, he paying an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.
3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars; and, if the delay continue until the departure of any pending mail, whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for a trip shall be forfeited. These forfeitures, it will be observed, are unconditional, except for the failure of a trip by unavoidable accident, the penalty may be reduced to the pay for one trip. That on no condition is this sum, or the other penalties stated, to be remitted.

Persons making proposals are requested to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their money quarterly—in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.
6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate seven passengers.
7. Every proposer may offer in his bid to make any improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week—which shall receive due consideration.
8. The Post Master General reserves to him self the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.
9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them may be incorrect; on this subject the contractor must inform himself—the Department will not be answerable for any mistake.
10. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor is underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment therefor, by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as may be otherwise arranged.
This will be made a condition in the acceptance of any bids under the bid of the present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline making the contract at that rate, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.
It is distinctly understood, that the mail will continue to be carried in stages on every route where it is now so conveyed.
11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving bids shall have expired, and should any person refuse to take the contract at his bid, he shall be held responsible to the Department, for the difference between his bid and that at which the contract shall be made. The assignment of any contract, without the consent of the Post-Master General, shall forfeit it—and in all cases where application is made to the Department to sanction a transfer, the terms must be fully stated.
Should a contractor or his agent engage in the transmission of commercial information by express on his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall forfeit his contract.
12. If a route should be discontinued by Congress, or become useless, in whole or in part, in the opinion of the Post-Master General, he may limit or discontinue the service of the contractor, on making him an allowance of one month's extra pay.
13. The contracts will all begin January 1st, 1829, and the contracts for routes in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, will continue for one year only. Contracts for routes in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida Territory, will continue two years, and the contracts for the other routes will continue three years.
14. Post-Masters who receive an advertisement should give every person who applies, an opportunity to read it.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Post-Master General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 23, 1828.

*** FORM OF PROPOSAL:** 1828.

John M'Lean,
Post Master General.

I will convey the Mail on Post Route No. , for the yearly compensation of \$ dollars.

The bidder will state such improvements as present themselves to him. If in a stage, it will be proper for him to say so. He should distinctly state the number of the route, and not only the number, but the beginning and end of it. He should also clearly state his residence, as to the State and Town in which he lives. If he be not a contractor, he must accompany his bids by suitable recommendations.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th of Oct. 1828, a negro man of the name of HILLY, about 26 years old, a very stout, muscular fellow; weighing about one hundred and ninety or two hundred pounds. He is light complexioned, has a small scar on the end of his nose, with very prominent cheek bones—no other mark recollected. He had on when he absconded, a Thread and Cotton Shirt, a long-tailed, homespun mixed Coat, white Cotton Pantaloons and a black for Hat. He also had with him, a striped pair of Pantaloons and mixed Roundabout Coat. I bought him of Mr. John Elliott, Jr. near the junction of Wayne, Duplin and Sampson counties. He will no doubt make back for his old neighborhood, as I had only carried him about thirty or thirty-five miles. I will pay the above reward to any person who will secure him in Jail so that I get him, and if delivered to me in Milton, Caswell county, all reasonable charges will be paid.
JNO. G. WINSFIELD.
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1828. 10

James's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

DYSPEPSIA has of late become so frequent, and is so well known, that it is considered unnecessary to describe minutely its characteristic symptoms. The most prominent, however, and some or all of which will at once be recognized by every dyspeptic, are flatulency, acid stomach, occasional nausea in the morning, and bitter taste in the mouth; costiveness, but sometimes diarrhoea and a loose state of the bowels; loss of appetite, or an unnatural craving for food, piles, yellowness of the eyes and skin, uneasiness of the stomach after eating, &c. The above Pills are confidently believed to be a remedy for this formidable disease. They are not recommended on the principle of any mysterious or specific operation; their use is predicated upon a consistent theory of the disease and a thorough knowledge of the physiology of the human system, and the nature of the remedy employed. Their efficacy has been tested by long experience, attended with a degree of success very far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the inventer.

HENRY JAMES, Proprietor.
No. 2, Pearl St. New York.
For sale by **WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,**
Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

JUST PUBLISHED.
The Elements of the Conic Sections,
Compiled for the use of the
Students of the
UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA,
by
JAMES PHILLIPS, Prof. Math. U. S. Nat. Phil.
Sold by J. Gales & Son—Price \$1.
Glas. 18th, 6th Oct. 1828. 10-6t

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Drug and Medicine Store.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, &c. which they offer wholesale and retail, on moderate terms.
Among their assortment may be found the following—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Acid Nitric | Pix Burgund. |
| Muriatic | Potassa Sup. Tart. |
| Sulphuric | " Carb. |
| Tartaric | Oxymerc. |
| Prussic | Tart. et Soda |
| Oxalic | Carbon. |
| Benzoic | Nitrat. |
| Pyroligneous | Hydr. |
| Acetic Con. | |
| Alum. | Precipit. Alb. |
| Arsenic Powd. | do. Rubr. |
| Antimony Tart. | Plumb. Acet. |
| Sulph. | Quassia Lign. |
| Oxyd. Vitr. | Quinine Sulph. |
| Sulph. Precip. | Rad. Anclous. |
| Ammon. Mur. | Iris. Flor. |
| Carb. Vol. | Jalap. |
| Aqua | Rhub. |
| Bole Armenian | Colombo |
| Balsam Copaiv. | Squilla |
| Canada | Ipecac. |
| Peru | Serp. Virg. |
| Tolu | Spigelia |
| Barytes Carb. | Seneca |
| Mur. | Liquorice |
| Bismuth Met. | Sarsaparilla |
| Oxyd. | Mecreton |
| Bacc. Cerebels. | Ginseng |
| Ind. | Genjian |
| Junip. | Helebre Nigr. |
| Black Drop | do Alb. |
| Cort. Cascar. | Tumeric |
| Cinnamon | Rotten Stone |
| Canella Alb. | Resin Yellow |
| Aurant. | Rass Gulae |
| Camphor | Spt. Vin. Rect. |
| Cantharides | Nitr. D. |
| Cautic Lun. | Lard. C. |
| Com. | Rosemary |
| Caster | Senna Alex. |
| Chalk | Spermacei |
| Crete Ppt. | Seimen Coriand. |
| Catechu | Caraway |
| Cobalt | Fennel |
| Coccinella | Annis |
| Cowage | Caru. |
| Colonyth | Lini |
| Chorus Martis | Sinap. |
| Colchicum Aut. | Sudx Sub-borax |
| Cera Alb. | Sulphar |
| Cupri Sulph. | Sup. Carb. |
| Ammon. | Carb. |
| Dentat. Laudanum | Phosph. |
| Ether Vitr. | Sulphur Sub. |
| Plasterum | do Roll |
| Ext. Cinchon. Flav. | Sang. Dracoon. |
| Rubr. | Solution Ars. Fowl. |
| Colocynth C. | Sapo Castile |
| Gentian | Sago |
| Jalap | Sponge |
| Liquorice | Syrup Scilla. C. |
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| | Turlington's Balsam |
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| | Gowland's do. |
| | Hamil. Worm Lozenges |
| | Hartem Oil |
| | Ich Ointment |
| | Pills, Bragg & Jones |
| | Anderson's |
| | Duval's |
| | Dyott's |
| | Lee's |
| | Rochelle Powders |
| | Seidlitz do |
| | Soda do |
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| | Surgical Needles |
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| | Trocars |
| | Directors |
| | Evans Lancets |
| | Spring do Silver |
| | " " German |
| | " " Blades |
| | Gum do |
| | Abocess do |
| | Bougies different kinds |
| | Elastic Catheters, Male, |
| | " Female |
| | Silver Catheters, Male, |
| | " Female |
| | Gum Elastic Pessaries |
| | Injection Syringes, all |
| | sizes |
| | Male do |
| | Female do |
| | Hull's Troscas |
| | Common do |
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| | Urinals |
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Lamp do
Train do
Spt. Turpentine
White Lead in Oil
" " dry
Red do
Sph. Brown in Oil
Do do dry
Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red
Chinese Vermillion
English do
Drop Lake
Rose Pink
Chrom. Yellow
King's do
Pat. do
Naples do
Stone do
Turkey Umber
Colcoth Vitriol
Terra Desechina
Ivory Black
Lamp do
Prussian Blue
Verdigris
Sand Paper
Glue
Orange Orpiment
Gold Leaf
Silver do
Camel Hair Pencils
Blue Smalts
Gum Copal

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Copal Varnish
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Scrubbing do
Furniture do
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Do chipped
Fustic Ground
Nicotiana Wood do
Brazil do do
Red Sanders
Coppers
Sph. Indigo
Am. do
Annatto
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1 1,350 1,350,
5 1,000 5,000,
8 500 4,000,
39 150 5,850,
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Besides 290's, 80's, 70's, 60's, 50's,
40's, & 20's.

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North-American Review

JUST RECEIVED, by J. GALES & SON, Agents, the **NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW**, for October, No. LXI.

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Oct. 22d. 14—

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